in half an hour from the time it is called Mr. Sweeney will officially declare the strike off.

The switchmen who can will go back to their old places. There are very few of these, for all the railroads have more men now than they know what to do with.

It is possible that some of the Lackawanna men will get their places and that a very few of the Western New York and Pennsylvania men who went out yesterday will find vacant places. Some of the other companies have a few inexperienced or incompetent men in their new forces.

They may be discharged and the old men who have not been objectionably active may get their places.

There are a good many facts in connection with this switchmen's strike which have not been made public. Mr. Sweeney's term of office as Grand Master Switchman expires this year. He wants to succeed himself. At the last election of the organization he came very near being defeated.

Mr. Sweeney is ambitious to retain the power and the prestige that goes with the leadership of an organization of 3,000 men. He would also like to retain the \$5,000 a year salary, and travelling expenses paid. It is said to be a fact that his popularity has been decreasing among the members of the switchmen's order for a long time.

It is the custom of some labor organizations for some leaders to make what is called grand stand plays" at just about the time their term of office expires. These plays make them solid with the masses. The annual convention of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association will be held in Dallas Sept. 15. This strike was ordered by Mr. Sweeney on Aug. 13. If he could have carried it to a suc-cessful conclusion it would have been a great victory, and would have given him great

Master Switchman Moriarity has wore a smile on his face ever since the day the strike was inaugurated. He is Mr. Sweeney's chief opponent for the office of Grand Master of the

opponent for the office of Grand Master of the Mutual Aid Association.

If Mr. Sweenev had carried the fight to a successful conclusion, Mr. Moriarity would not have been in it for the office of Grand Master. Mr. Moriarity, there is reason to believe, was almost certain that the switchmon would be heaten if they made a fight against the railroads.

lieve, was almost certain that the switchmen would be beaten if they made a fight against the railroads.

The Master Workman of an organization like the Switchmen's Aid Association has considerable to do with the beginning of strikes and the events leading up to strikes. The responsibility for them is on the Grand Master after they are ordered.

The weight of defeat falls on him, Conclusions could be drawn from these facts that might be interesting to the victims of the foolish strike.

The man who furnished some of these facts made a further statement of interest. He said that the Lackawanna strike this afternoon was ordered by Mr. Sweeney to enable that gentleman to further justify his expected act in declaring the strike off. He will say:

"It is no use to keep up the struggle if the other railroad men will not agree to belp me. The strike on the Lackawanna and the Western New York and Pennsylvania shows that the matter is getting beyond my control, and in the interest of the men themselves and the public generally it is my duty to call it off."

### SHOOTING ALL ALONG THE LINE. The Soldiers Kept Busy Repelling Midnight Attacks at Many Points.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Between midnight last night and daylight this morning Buffalo was in a state of extraordinary excitement. Shooting was reported to be going on in all of the soldiers' camps about the city. On the outskirts of the city shots and volleys of shots could be plainly heard. There were reports that the strikers and their friends had made concerted attacks on the camps. There were stories flying about of any number of casualties. Men who came into the city from the neighborhood of the troubles told stories of seeing men carried away wounded. One story that was told by the soldiers themselves and that was received as true, was that the Seventy-first Regiment had been attacked by men with guns, and that they had repulsed the attacking party, killing four and seriously wounding two men. It was not possible to get either confirmation or denials of these reports, first, because the shooting was kept up until daylight and there was every probability of curious persons being hit by bullets if they approached the camps. Besides, it was not possible to get by the guards and sentries to any of the regimental beadquarters. At 3 o'clock in the morning a Sun reporter made an attempt to reach the Seventy-first's headquarters and was halted within a mile of it. The guards would not permit him to pass or to come within ten paces of the line. Finally convinced of the newspaper man's identity, the sentry sent for the corporal of the guard. That officer repeated the story of the killing of the four men and the wounding of the two others. He added that one of his men had just shot a striker. whom he had caught in the act of throwing stones at him. The man, the corneral said, had tried to escape by jumping over a high fence. and had been winged as he went over. Nobody had looked on the other side of the fence to see whether or not the man had been killed.

After leaving the officer, the reporter tried to reach the Seventy-first camp by three other routes. All were blocked and the sentries would let no one pass. It was long after daylight when he succeeded in getting inside the lines. The Seventy-first men denied that they had done any of the shooting. Between midnight and daylight this morning more than 300 shots were fired. It seems strange that a good many people were not hit, yet such is apparentty the case. Only two casualties are reported. It is possible, of course, that some of the men who were fired at by the soldiers. were wounded.but were carried to their homes by their companions. The most of the firing was done by the men of the Twelfth Regi-

About an hour after midnight Capt. William H. Murphy of Company F of that regiment was marching through the Erie yards with a part of his command. He was about a mile from the centre of the camp and was marching between a double line of freight cars. Above the cars is a trestle, and just a little to the left of that is an embankment. The soldiers saw a dozen or fifteen men on this bank as they approached. When they were within a hundred feet these men threw stones and pieces of srcap iron at them. A moment later they disappeared. The soldiers shot after later they disappeared. The soldiers shot after them, and were proceeding on their way when there came another volley of stones. The men were not in sight. The soldiers fired another volley in the direction from which the stones came. Another volley of stones was the reply. Again the soldiers fired, and this was kept up for several hours. The soldiers did not shoot in concert. Every man was for himself. Just how many shots were fired is not known, but the Captain thinks that there were more than a bundred, and not one is known to have hit a striker.

the Captain thinks that there were more than a bundred, and not one is known to have hit a striker.

Capt. Boylan's company of the same regiment did a lot of the shooting. His men were in much the same position as were Capt. Murphy's. A crowd of men threw stones at them from the trestle further down. The men shielded themselves tehind freight cars, and in the dark it was impossible for the soldiers to get a shot at them. Most of the shooting was done at random.

The sentries of the Tenth listfallon, stationed in the Central yards at East Buffalo, caught a man in the act of turning a switch. He was warned to leave the switch alone. He replied with a string of oaths, and went right on turning it. A frain was coming down the track, and the misplaced switch would have turned it on a side track, and might have caused a serious wreck. Lieut. Rosch started for the man, and the feilow, licking up a combing pin, threw it at the Lieutenant. The Lieutenant drew his revolver and fired five shots, but his aim was bad. Only one of them took effect. The fellow then threw more from. Private Ranny ran up and began sticking his bayonet into him. This subdued him, and he was turned over to the police. Then it was found that the builet had struck him in the leg. His injuries were not serious.

More shooting was done by Capt. Larrigan's men of the Ninth liegunent. They were stationed at one of the Erie crossings around Elk street. A gang of strikers or hoodiums crept up to them under the rows of freight cars, and threw stones at them. The soldiers stood it as long as they could, and then they began sending back lead. They fired off and on all night, but they did not succeed in dislodging their assailants. The assailants dislodged themselves before the soldiers had an opportunity to catch them in the morning.

Nearly all the rest of the shooting was done by the men of the Twenty-second stationed at Tift Farm station, on the Eric. Seme time after midnight, several of the sentrics were attacked by rufflans, who threw stones. Thirty or

Shortly after midnight the guard on duty on the docks, near Ohio street bridge, saw three small boats, each containing four men, creep-

ing up the river. "Hait!" rang out on the still night air. There was a spiash of oars, and the boats were pointed for the other shore. "Fre!" was the next order. Bang! Bang! went the rifles of the guard, but the boats did not stop. The bullets flew high, and the occupants of the boats were swallowed up in the darkness of the further shore.

A gang of men gathered at the lake Shore crossing at William street about 1 o'clock and stoned passing trains. The troops dispersed the gang, but they returned and resumed their stone throwing. Then the soldiers fired. The rioters were well concealed, and it was with difficulty that they were dislonged. It could not be learned that any of them were hurt. A great deat of shooting occurred between Ohio street and the Tifft Farm and out Seneca street.

Senora street.

A man was carried to the emergency hospital about 11 o'clock last evening by two friends who refused to give their names. The injured man gave his name as William Moran and his home as 445 Soucca street. He was suffering from a gunshot wound in the calf of the right leg and a scalp wound. Neither was serious.

suffering from a gunshot wound in the calf of the right leg and a scalp wound. Neither was serious.

Questioned by the physician as to how he got them, he replied that while walking along Hamburg street, near the Lehigh Valley crossing, he was challenged by a soldier. He stopped and talked a while with the sentry. As he was about to go on, he says, the soldier fired on him and struck him over the head with the butt of his place. Moran's story was not well connected. The name of the soldier charged with the shooting or his side of the story cannot be obtained.

A 14-year-old boy named McMahon, living on Scott street and employed by the Lehigh, was returning from work about midnight last night, and was challenged at the Eric tracks on the Lehigh trestle. He didn't stop, and the guard fired. The boy was not hit, but was hally scared. His father complained about the occurrence to the police.

Depot engine No. 143 was lying at Senecastreet crossing waiting for work about 2 o'clock this morning. A gang of switchmen attacked it with stones. The windows were broken and the engineer and switchmen were driven off. Pistol shots came from the strikers, but no one was hurt. No soldiers are stationed at this crossing.

## TWO STRIKERS SHOT.

## They Were Assaulting Non-Union Men When the Soldiers Interfered.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Since the beginning of the strike the impression has prevailed among the strikers that whatever they chose to do in the line of assaulting non-union men, turning switches, throwing stones at the soldiers, and other amusements of a like nature could be done with impunity, as the military men were under orders not to fire at any of them, and that the soldiers wouldn't dare shoot them any way. This idea has been at the bottom of all the lawlessness and incendiarism of the

It will not obtain any longer, however, in the region of the Tifft farm, where the Twentysecond regiment are stationed. That regiment showed this afternoon that they were there for the purpose of guarding property. and proposed to carry out the purpose for which they were put there, by shooting two men who were interfering with non-union witchmen, and capturing four others, not including one of the wounded men, who was

It was about 5 o'clock when Lieut Asten and Sergeant Conrow of the Twenty-second Regiment were ordered to take six men and guard a train of sixteen freight cars on the Lehigh road which was going down to the other end of the freight yards.

Two non-union switchmen, John M. Mc-Guicken of Philadelphia and Charles Gabel of Titusville, went on the train to turn the switches. As the train neared Ganson street, where the Delaware and Hudson bridges cross the Lehigh tracks, six men were seen walking elsurely along the track.

They looked like railroad men, and Lieut. sten, noticing them from the top of the car where he sat, took them for strikers and resolved to keep an eye on them. The men walked alongside the train quietly until the two non-union switchmen jumped down and ran shead to turn the switch at Ganson street crossing.

Then the men broke into a sharp run, pulling

Then the men broke into a sharp run, pulling stones from their pockets as they ran and throwing them at the switchmen. Before the latter had time to grasp the situation their assailants were close upon them. Gabel was struck on the head by a lump of coal and fell, and McGuicken was lamed by a large stone, which hit him on the leg.

The six men being between them and the carthey had no way to escape, and in a moment their assailants were upon them. McGuicken was knocked down, and both switchmen were jumped on and kicked.

All this occurred in a very few seconds, and during the time Lieut. Asten, followed by his men, fact jumped from the train.

Without drawing up in line they rushed for the strikers, for it was now evident that the six men were strikers, or at least persons who had a purpose in interfering with the railroad. One of the men seeing the soldiers coming, shouted. "Here comes the d—d soldiers, boys! Let 'em have it with the rocks; they das'n't shoot."

A volley of stones whistled by the soldiers' heads, one of them narrowly missing Lieut. Asten. That officer whipped out his revolver. "Fire, boys!" he shouted as he discharged the weapon. His men followed his example, aiming as they ran.

Two of the strikers velled with pain as the

"Fire, boys!" he shouted as he discharged the weapon. His men followed his example, aiming as they ran.

Two of the strikers yelled with pain as the reports of the rifles rang out, and all six broke and ran for the Lehigh roundhouse, a few rods distant. All but one man, who ran straight through the roundhouse, got out of a window on the further side and escaped.

It was noticed that one arm hung limp as he ran, and drops of blood on the window showed that he had been wounded.

The others were seen routed out of their hiding places. They were thoroughly cowed and showed no fight. One of the prisoners, who gave his name as Thomas Manaher, was wounded. The men were taken to the head-quarters of the Twonty-second Regiment, where Surgeon Beach examined Manaher and found that he was shot through the right arm and lack.

The surgeen had time for a superficial examination only, but from this he thought the man lad been struck by two bullets. Dr. Beach thought that the man would recover with proper care, but that he would lose his right arm.

The two non-union men were badly bruised.

Beach thought that the man would recover with proper care, but that he would lose his right arm.

The two non-union men were badly bruised. Gabel having also an ugly cut on his head, but both will be able to work again in a few days. Manaher and the other four men were taken to No. 7 police station in a patrol wagon, accompanied by the two injured switchmen, who entered a complaint of assault.

Manaher was sent to the emergency hospital and from there to the Sisters' hospital later. It is stated that he is likely to die before merning and that one shot went completely through his kidneys.

The other men gave their names as Thomas O'Laughlin, Patrick Madigan, Bernard Dunn, and William Cotter. They are all said to be strikers by people who know them. None of the soidiers was injured in the fight.

The patrol wagon, instead of waiting for the two officers and taking them back to camp, as should have been done, drove away while they were in the station, and the officers were left with two miles of the toughest part of Buffalo, and a part in which soldiers are not popular at present, between them and their camp.

Fortunately Col. Camp had provided for the contingency. He sent word to Lieut, Ashen that Capt, Hart with eighteen men had been sent to the station to not as a guard on their return.

Owing to the delay at the station house be-

eturn.
Owing to the delay at the station house before Capt. Hart arrived a report that Lieut.
Asten was held under arrost there reached
Gen. Doyle at headquarters. He at once sent
word to Police Headquarters that the Lieutenant must be released at once.
The police telephoned in reply that the Lieutenant was not under arrest and had returned
to canne.

to camp.
It is not known who fired the shots that struck Manuher, but no arrests will follow in

## A TALK WITH SARGENT.

## The Head of the Firemen on the Outlook

for a General Strike. By United Press,

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.-There will be no cour martial in the case of Private Jackson, Seventy-fourth Regiment, who is said to have been disrespectful to Inspector-General McGrath in refusing to give up his seat in a car. Gen. Doyle was asked concerning the matter to-day and replied: "There will be no court martial No report whatever has been officially made to me, and consequently there can be no court martial." The General said that probably this affair amounted to nothing beyond a petty squabble, and that all the big talk had grown out of a very small disturbance. Concerning the troops, he said that no more would be brought here except in the event of some new emergency. On the contrary, he had hoped that some of them would be taken away.

Judge Robertson, one of the members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, said to-day that there was no formal conference of the Board with Messrs. Sweeney and Sargent last evening. "These gentlemen were in ou room," said Judge Robertson, "but there was no conference. Both were as dumb as oysters about the strike, and we talked about every-

thing else except the strike. The State Board cannot begin an investigation while matters are so uncertain and mixed. Then that invesigation will be for the benefit of future legislation and a part of our annual report. It will not be an investigation looking toward a settlement of the present strike.

"We have had no grievances presented to us by the firemen," continued Judge Robertson "If they have promulgated any they must be first presented to the railroad, and if they decide against the men then we will stop in and try to arbitrate the differences."

Grand Master Sargent said this morning that word had been received from Grand Master Clark of the Brotherhood of Conductors and Grand Master Wilkenson of the Trainmen that they would be here to-day or early to-morrow. No word was received from Grand Master Arthur whether he would attend the conference or not. Many believe that he will not, but that he will send a communication of some sort.

tend the conference or not. Many believe that he will not, but that he will send a communication of some sort.

"Mr. Sargent," asked a reporter, "should the conference of the executive heads of the various brotherhoods decide upon a general tie-up, would it be declared at once?"

"No." he replied, "it would take several days before such a decision could be reached. It would have to go through the regular form of being presented to the Grievance Committee of the brotherhoods and by them referred back to the local branches of the various orders after full discussion."

"But it is claimed that the firemen have no grievance?"

That may be so as firemen, but the cause of the switchmen could be made a cause if the executive heads of all the brotherhoods should so decide. Mind you that I do not predict a general strike. In my own mind I have an idea as to what will happen at that conference which I cannot consistently make public now."

"What do you mean when you say that the firemen shall not be made a catspaw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for others?"

"What I meant was that the firemen should not go out unless all the other organizations took part in the strike. The cry has been all since that the firemen are going out, and that cry I wanted to put a stop to by declaring that if the firemen participated, the trainmen, conductors, and engineers would have to join. At this conference we shall decide whether or not to act together, and make the cause of the switchmen the basis of a general strike."

"Many believe that the World's Fair year would be the most propitious time for a general strike?"

"No matter what may happen this year, we will have anough to do next year," replied Mr.

eral strike?"
"No matter what may happen this year, we will have enough to do next year," replied Mr.

will have enough to do next year," replied Mr. Sargent.

"Has Mr. Sweeney any power to demand the various other brotherhoods to strike?" was asked.

"No, he has not. A few years ago we had a supreme body that joined us together. Then, if a strike occurred in any branch, the other organizations would have to participate. Had that supreme body been in existence to-day, I doubt very much if the strike would have occurred."

I doubt very much if the strike would have occurred."

Later in the morning a body of firemen numbering a dozen or fifteen called on Mr. Sargent and were in close conference with him for some time. It is stated that they were a committee of the local firemen delegated to inform Mr. Sargent of the result of last night's meeting, and that their plan is to make the grievance of the switchmen the firemen's grievance test-like. to strike.

## ATTACKS ON NON-UNION SWITCHMEN. One Man Thrown to the Ground from the Top of a Freight Car.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Allen L. Richardson, a non-union switchman, was attacked at 8 o'clock to-night while riding a shunted car to a side track on the Lehigh Valley near Vandalia street. Three men climbed to the top of the car, and before Richardson could resist or call for help he was thrown to the ground. Soldiers in the vicinity endeavored to capture the assailants, but were unsuccessful. Richardson's injuries consist of bruises about the head and body. His condition is not serious. He was taken to the emergency hospital.

Charles Gabel, one of the two non-union switchmen who were attacked by strikers at the Gunson street crossing of the Lehigh Valley road this afternoon, was taken to the emergency hospital in an ambulance, suffering from severe truises, the worst being in the abdomen. One examination it was found that he is injured internally, and peritonitis is very likely to set in. assailants, but were unsuccessful. Richard-

## TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

#### They Throw a Switch in Front of a Freight Train at Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23 .- One of the most treacherous acts that has been committed by the strikers or their sympathizers took place at Suspension Bridge between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. A loaded freight train was pulling out cars bound for Buffalo when a switch just east of Lewiston avenue was thrown. The engine and four cars had passed, and were on

engine and four cars had passed, and were on one track.

The train broke in two, and the rear and greater portion of it sped toward the cantilever bridge on the Michigan Central track. At the end of the bridge there is a gate which is opened for each train.

As there was no announcement of the approach of this wild train the gateman. Prentice Fellows, did not know of its coming until it was very close. He hurriedly made an effort to open the gate, but he was too late, and before he could escape the cars dashed into it and he was struck and two of his riss broken.

The train was running at about eighteen miles an hour, and when it came to a stand it was all on the bridge.

Of the cars that followed the engine on the

was all on the bridge.

Of the cars that followed the engine on the Central tracks the fourth or rear one tipped over and this morning was still on its side between the tracks. Had the gate derailed the cars they would have plunged off the bridge approach or perhaps into the deep gorge.

After the train was wrecked the switchman, Jeff Callihan, had his lantern kicked out of his hand by some bystander. The work is certainly that of the strikers or their friends.

## THE ATTITUDE OF THE COMPANIES. Railroad Officials Beny that They Oppose

Organized Labor, Burrato, Aug. 23.-All the railroads here are now receiving and sending out freight as isual, and as far as general transportation is concerned everything is running smoothly. The large amount of freight which accumulated during the strike in the yards is being forwarded rapidly. Enough men are on hand to take the places of the striking switchmen. Superintendent Rossiter of the Central was asked to-day his opinion of the statement of Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in which the latter said that if the firemen went out it would be on the

Locomotive Firemen, in which the latter said that if the firemen went out it would be on the ground that the position of the railroads in this strike was one of opposition to all organized labor, and if the roads won this strike they would immediately take steps to crush the other labor organizations, in which case. Mr. Sargent said, at the labor organizations would have good cause to go out.

"The Central has no figh with the labor organizations," said Mr. Rossiter. "A man may belong to twenty organizations and still be a good employee. So long as he does his work we don't care what societies he belongs to. But in a conflict between labor and the Central road our men have got to stick to the road, and do their duty by it. We don't want men who won't do that. Their duty to the road—that which they are paid for doing—must come first. When that is done a man may belong to every organization in the country as far as we are concerned."

Superintendent of Transportation Starr of the Erie road took a similar view of the matter. "The attitude of the Erie in this strike," said he, "is merely this, that we propose to run this road according to our ideas, without any outside interference. We had no quarrel with labor in general. A man may belong to all the labor organizations, and as loug as he does his work we are satisfied. We have had no trouble on the road up to 5 o clock this afternoon, and are running as usual."

The officials of the Lackawanna road refused to say anything to reporters concerning the road's attitude toward organized labor or on any other subject.

## SWEENEY'S LAST CARD.

## Western Ordered Out.

The Men on the Delaware, Luckawanna and BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Grand Master Switchnan Sweeney played his last card this afternoon when he ordered out the men on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road. He denies that he ordered them out. He says that they went out of their own accord because they were asked to handle freight from some of the tied up roads. But Mr. Sweeney says that he did not order the men to strike on the Western New York and Pennsylvania road yesterday, too. The men there say that he did. The Lackawanna men have not been asked to handle any of the boycotted freight. They were not ordered to do it to-day, though that is the excuse they gave for going on a strike.

It was about 2 o'clock this afternoon when they suddenly and without any warning quit work. All that they will say to-night about why they quit work is that they were asked to handle some Central cars. That is not true, for the Central has not offered the road any ears, though it was the intention to do so this afternoon. The transfer was to be made at

Black Rock. The yard there was in such a condition that the Central train could not be got ready for delivery before the strike had taken place. The story of the offer of freight not being true, there is but one other possible cause for the strike, and that is an order from the Grand Master Switchman.

Superintendent Seabert of the Lackawanna was seen by a Suy reporter during the afternoon. He was asked "What was their grievance."

ance?"None that I know of. They told me they

had none."
"Well, why did they go?"
"The crow refused to move certain freight and we discharged them. The other men them Was the freight from any of the tied-up roads?"
"No. it was common lake freight."
"Why, then, should the men refuse to handle

it." I don't know. The switchmen can tell You."
How many men are affected?"
"I cannot say exactly. About ninety. J

think."

Will the strike impede freight or passenger traffic?"

No. It finds us fully prepared for it. We have men to take the places of those who quit. Trains will move as usual.

Will you take the strikers back if they wish to resume their places?"

to resume their places?"

"It is too early to answer that."

This is the sum total of the information that the railroad officials are willing to give about the strike. The company will probably not have any trouble getting men if it wants them, though now it seems likely that the strike will be declared off and that the old men will be ordered back to work before there will be any chance to hire new ones.

REMARKS BY SECRETARY DEBS.

## He Says There is No Danger of a Strike of

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.-Grand Secreary Debs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen said to-day that there would be no firemen's strike. Mr. Debs said: "I see that an interview with Mr. Sargent at Buffalo reported him as talking about the possibility of his ordering a strike, and that as a consequence great importance is attached to the probable action of the Grand Master.

"There is certainly a mistake in this Buffalo interview, and I cannot believe that Sargent s correctly quoted. In the first place, neither Sargent nor any other officer, nor all of them combined, can order a strike under any circumstances, and this is practically true of the grand officers of all other organizations of rallway employees.

rallway employees.

"A strike can be ordered in just one way, and that is by a two-thirds vote of the members of the whole system upon which the strike is to be inaugurated, and then only by consent of the full Protective Board, composed of one representative of each lodge on the system and the Grand Master.

"A sympathy strike is simply out of the question under our present laws. Mr. Sargent aid not go to Buffalo at the request of the firemen, but in response to Mr. Sweeney's invitation.

tion.

"We hope the switchmen will win, but that is as near as we can go. If a lodge of firemen was to go out on the strike at Buffalo the way the matter now stands, the lodge would be expelled."

## THE SOLDIERS RESPONDED NOBLY Gen. Porter Says the State Has Cause to b

Proud of Her Guardsmen. BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Gen. Porter and Capt. Luscombe of the Thirteenth Regiment were conversing yesterday when the subject came up of several men whose places had been taken way from them as a result of their absence from civilian duties. An instance was cited where a man had held a position as teller in one of the New York banks, and notice had been sent him that his place had been filled. Gen. Porter and Capt. Luscombe expressed great indignation over the fact that action of this sort should be taken. Gen. Porter said that so far the instances were not numerous, and in every case the employers would be urged to take the honorable and magnanimous

urged to take the honorable and magnanimous course.

The conversation turned to the conduct of the militia leaving everything to respond to the call of the State.

"If ever the State should be proud of her militia it should be now," said the General. "Absolutely nothing was thought of when the call came save duy. It is wonderful, too, how near full the different companies are. I know of several where only one or two vacancies exist. It is much better than when the men go to camp. Then they think they must take a trunk along. This time they did not even wait for a brush or comb. The ranks are much better filled here than at Feekskill. The men are acting nobly, and from all sides I hear nothing but praise of their conduct."

# So Says Gen. Porter When Questioned

About the Stay of the Troops, BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Gen. Porter has been pestered ever since he has been here by con tant questions as to what he thought were the chances of the troops remaining in Buffalo for any length of time, and also what he thought about the necessity of their being here at all. As to the latter question, he says:
"I do not think at all about whether they are necessary." are necessary. That matter was decided by those whose duty it is. My duty is simply to carry out Gov. Flower's orders. The troops will remain here until the laws are obeyed and respected, and until all danger to persons and property is passed, and if more troops are needed they will come and romain for the same term."

## WITH THE SOLDIERS.

## How the Boys Pass the Time When They Are Not Watching the Rioters,

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-The bright side of a soldier's life was uppermost to-day in the camps amid the great railroad web of this city, and a constant stream of uniformed men went oack and forth through the streets, every man as happy as the unshaven tramp that h somewhat resembled. They were off for a few hours, and bound to enjoy some of the luxrules rdinary civilization, although they paid for he indulgence by giving up much needed sleep.

All of them were hungering for the fiesh pots and made right for the best dining rooms, and most of them were looking for clean underclothing, shaves, and baths,

To-day, for the first time since Troop A got here, the men had nothing to do. They whooped it up at the camp by getting up a bull fight. It was a real one, too. Right round their quarters are the great stock yards, full of cattle.

Out of these they drove a red bull and black one, putting them together in a small enclosure, and there they fought. It was a wild and picturesque battle for a while, but i ended in a draw, for Capt. Roe put an end to it as soon as he got wind of what was going on The rest of the time was spent in devising and carrying out means of consuming the rather curious lot of supplies which acting Commissary Hurry brought to them last night. Hurry went into the city yesterday afternoon with \$10 with which he was to purchase such little things as would go well with the substantial but plain food that Gen. Medirath issues to them. The lirst thing Hurry hought was a cook's cap and blouse for himself. Then he got something that pleased his taste and kept getting more of it. Finally he turned up in camp in a cab. His money was gone, but he brought with him instead 600 loaves of bread and 500 boxes of matches.

The New York and Brooklyn corps have the livelest places in all liuffalo. There was shooting all along the lines of the Ninth. Twelfth, and Twenty-second regiments' posts last night and some where the Tenth's lines join those of the Twelfth Regiment along Seneca street. The sum total of the results was, however, one dead dog. He was killed by a man in Capt. Larrigan's company.

Capt. Gallup and his signal corps men have been doing some good work. Capt. Kirby's camp, to which they belong, had no direct means of communication with anywhere. Capt. Gallup has stretched a loop of telegraph where from there to Col. Green's and to the headquarters of the Seventy-first Regiment, and also to Major Down's camp across the Erie yards at the car shops. Plenty of good telegraph operators were found among the soldiers to work the instruments. Now, perhaps, there will be no occasion for such an experience as that of last night. Major Down's men were waiting for their supper supplies, which Licut. Timpson, the acting commissary of the Seventy-first, was to send over. parrying out means of consuming the rather curious lot of supplies which acting Commis-

commissary of the Seventy-first, was to send over.

While they waited a better supper arrived. It was sent by the railroad people to feed the hundred and old new switchmen who are quartered under Major Downs's care. In almost no time that supper was seized and eaten. There was trouble then. Mr. Depew of the Eric appealed to Major Downs. "I have like men here." Downs replied. "If you will point out those who took it will arrest them." Mr. Depew looked over the matter a moment mentally. "Oh, hell." he said, and gave it up. There were reports that the Seventy-first had done some firing last night, but this was untrue. Lieut.-Col. Dennison said to-day that

he hoped the regiment would be able to main-tain order in their district and go back with-out having to kill or maim a single person. But if there is any firing, he added, there will be a court martial if somebody doesn't get hit."

THEY WANT SOMETHING TO DO. The State Board of Arbitration to Investi-

gate the Causes of the Strike. BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Nothwithstanding the repeated snubs it has received every time it has made a proposition of any kind in connec tion with the switchmen's strike here, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration is still mixing itself up in the matter. To-day the Board sent another letter to the railroad ompanies. This time, in the capacity of investigators, the Board is going to try to get the inside facts from the railroad men regarding the strike and the causes that led up to it. e letter of invitation they sent to representatives of each company is as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of section P, chap ter 68 of the Laws of 1887 the State Board of Mediati and Arbitration have decided formally to investigate the cause or causes of the recent strikes of employees on the Lebigh Valley and other railroads. Such inves tigation will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at New Era Hall, corner Main and Swan streets. Your company is respectfully invited to appear by officer or other representative and take part in such investigation.

par by officer or other representative and take part in such investigation.

The determination to send out this letter was reached at a conference of the members of the Board, which was held at noon to-day. After the meeting the Chairman of the Board. Mr. William Purcell, was seen by a reporter. He said: "For the information of the Legislature, and through them the people, the btate Board of Mediation and Arbitration has decided to investigate all the causes of the present strike, which is embarrassing the railways and causing great expense to Eric county and the State of New York. We expect that in answer to our notices all the parties interested will in person or by counsel appear before the Board and submit a list of witnesses for examination.

interested will in person or by counsel appear before the Board and submit a list of witnesses for examination.

If no witnesses aref urnished by the interested parties, we will sulporna such witnesses as we desire to hear. We asked Mr. George Bleistein to give us the City Hall for the purpose of holding our sessions. He refused, on the ground that there was a clause in the charter which expressly prohibits the hall being used for any purpose other than that designated by the law. As the State Board of Arbitration is not designated in the law, we shall have to hustle and hire a hall to-day. The meeting of the Board and the taking of testimony will be open to the public."

As the law which created the Board gives it the power to force persons and corporations to produce books and papers and to testify, it is more than probable that the railroad officials will appear without the formality of subpernas. A copy of the letter was also sented for Mr. Sweeney. No subporne will be needed to get him to come and talk. Even before the letter came to him he had arranged to give them a statement of the strikers' side of the differences, but it is not the statement of the lins and the outs of the matter as they are set forth in another column of The Sun this morning.

## A SOLDIER OUT OF HIS MIND.

### fergeast Backner of Newburgh Brought Home Acting Like an Insune Man NEWBURGH, Aug. 23.-Sergeant Haenffer of

the Fifth Separate Company of Newburgh. Capt. James T. Chase's command, was brought home from to-day from Buffalo, his mind having given way under the strain and excitement. Corporal John Wittman of the same company accompanied Haeffuer home, but will return to Buffalo to-night. The breaking down of Haeffner is attributed to exposure. want of proper food, extreme heat in the vards at Buffalo, and overwork. The Newburgh soldiers have complained bitterly of the food, and at first they were almost starved.

Haefiner, being somewhat trail, could not stand the hardship, and his mind gave way.

About 2 o'clock yestorday morning, while the members of the Fifth were trying to sleep. Haefiner rose up, stepped over Corporal Wittman, and seized his gun. He hurried out of the building and down the sentry lite. Wittman went after him and tried to bring him back, but Haefiner would not come. Wittman took hold of him, whereupon Haefiner made a lunge at his friend with his bayonet. The corporal, perceiving that the sergeant was not in his right mind, sprang upon him, and, after a struggle, succeeded in taking his gun away.

This and other irrational conduct on the part of Haefiner led to his confinement until last night, when he was sent home. When he heard a gun fired he became like a violently insane man. He was put on guard on last Saturday night and kept at it all of Sunday without proper food. The strain was more than he could bear. His wife save to-night that he is improving. diers have complained bitterly of the food, and at first they were almost starved.

## MR. WEBB AT WORK AGAIN.

## Pally Satisfied With Present Condition of

the Central. H. Walter Webb, the Third Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad, was on hand early in his office at the Grand Central Station vesterday morning. He reached the city from Buffalo by the 0:50 A. M. limited, and went straight to his office, where he was joined about 9 o'clock by General Manager Toucey. Mr. Webb expressed himself as satisfied with the present outlook of affairs. If he had not been fully satisfied, he said, that the strike, so the

been fully satisfied, he said, that the strike, so far as his road was concerned, was practically at an end, he would have remained in Buffalo.

"I do not anticipate any trouble here, he continued, from organizations that would be led into the strike from sympathy."

When questioned in regard to the complaint of the men that the ten-hour work day law had been broken by the companies, Mr. Webb said:

"The Central Railroad has always complied with that law."

He went on to say that only ninety men had

had been broken by the companies, Mr. Webb said:

"The Central Railroad has always compiled with that law."

He went on to say that only ninety men had gone out on the Central road, and the company had eighty men in reserve to ill their places.

Just before he left Buffalo seventeen men inable on arrested for assaulting soldiers. This showed that the troops should not be withdrawn. The strike was a failure, and Mr. Sweeney will have to either extend it or declare it off. Of the two he believes Mr. Sweeney would take the latter course. As to Mr. Sargent, he was perfectly safe in saying that the filemen would not go out alone.

In the Eric yards everything was going on as it had been for the past two or three days. In the Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna yards the men said they wanted matters to remain as they were.

Sweeney's Emissaries at Work.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.-Last night a union switchman from Buffalo, bearing credentials signed by Grand Master Sweeney, visited the Central-Hudson yard at East Rochester, and tried to get the thirty-three switchmen employed to strike.

A switchman named McDonough, employed in the East Rochester yards, piloted Sweeney's emissary around. This morning McDonough was discharged by the yardmaster. He was skulking around the yard at midnight tonight.

The talk among the men at midnight tonight is the most serious that has been heard since the beginning of the trouble at Buffalo. Four different switchmen, seen separately. said that they were going out at 4 o'clock in the morning.

## A Strike Leader Placed Under Ball. BUFFALO, Aug. 23.-Joseph H. Helmerle.

ecretary and treasurer of the Switchmen's Union in Buffale, was arraigned in police court to-day charged with interfering with the running of trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Judge Brundage, counsel for the road. Police Justice King allowed him to go on filing of a \$500 bond to guarantee his reappearance in

court.

Harvey Green, a private in the Sixty-fifth
Regiment, who pricked Capt. Doyle in the
neck with a payonet, has been held for the
Grand Jury. He has been unable to procure The strikers who offered their services as deputy sheriffs and were to receive Sheriff Beck's answer at 11 o'clock this forencen, falled to appear at the appointed time. The proposition has been abandoned with the one made by the Sheriff to swear in the non-union switchmen and arm them with clubs and guns.

## Refusing to Handle the Muffalo Freight CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-It has been decided by

do with cars handled by the non-union

the union switchmen here to have nothing to

of Buffalo. They will refuse to work the switches for them. This means that there will be trouble in the yards here of the Eric, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central roads any, way, and probably in the yards of other roads. Gen. Porter Will Remain at Buffalo. ALBANY, Aug. 23.-Gov. Flower, finding all quiet at Buffalo this morning, left the executive chamber for a time and visited the den-

tist's. Late this afternoon he said that he had

Clearance Halo of Fine Fural ure At Flint's, 14th st. and 6th av. - .de.



Our Baby Was a beauty, fair, plump and healthy. But when two years old screjula Humor spread over her head, neck and forehead down into her

Emma Prederick, eyes, one great sore, stehing and burning. Hood's Sasparilla gave her new life and appetite. Then the humor subsided, the itching and burning ceased, and the sores entirely healed up. She is now perfeetly well." I. W. FREDERICK, Danforth st., near Crescent av., Cypress Hill, Brooklyn. HOOD'S PILLS ours all Liver Ills, billousness

# received no advices of importance from Buffalo, and trusted that the present calm did not precede a storm. The Governor said he had not been informed of any plan of relieving any of the regiments or companies now at Buffalo by others which have been taking it casy at home. He also stated that Gen. Porter would remain at Buffalo for the present. Chief Arthur Won't Go to Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.-Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will not go to Buffalo. He is expecting a summons from Greensboro, N. C., to settle some trouble there.

Mr. Arthur does not think there is the slight-est chance of the engineer's striking at Buf-falo on any of the roads.

The Telegraphers' Grievances. SCRANTON, Aug. 23.-Grand Chief A. D. Thurston of the Order of Telegraphers arrived here to-day. He comes for the purpose of conferring with General Manager W. F. Hal-Western Railroad with reference to the differences which exist between the telegraphers and the company. This morning Mr. Halstead went to New York, and this afternoon he passed through the city on his way to Buffalo, so that no conference was held. Mr. Thursten stated to a reporter that he came here to see Mr. Halstead, because it is reported that the General Manager is opposed to the Order of Telegraphers, and has discharged several men becaused they identified themselves with it. No time has been fixed for his conference with Mr. Halstead, so Mr. Thurston says he will remain in the city until he sees his man.

### No Strike of Telegraphers. Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraph

ers are inclined to the belief that the alleged ers are inclined to the belief that the alleged throatened strike of the operators on the Lackawanna road will not take place. Tom O'lleilly said:

"A fortnight ago the members of the order on all the lines presented their grievances. Their demands in nearly all cases were granted, and I believe all the companies will do the same. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company are considering the demands and will grant them. I believe. The order is thoroughly organized and the companies know it well."

## TROOPS SURROUNDED THEM.

#### Militia Again Called Upon to Suppress at Inciplent Riot in Homestene HOMESTEAD, Aug. 23.-Nick Reagan attempt-

ed to move his furniture and personal belongings from his house in Homestead village to day to one of the houses of the Carnegie company. It almost precipitated a riot. About 11 o'clock this ferenoon two big furniture wagons stood in front of Mr. Reagan's

house. The front door was opened, and an Amalgamated Association man who chanced to pass saw a couple of broad-shouldered draymen trying to bring a heavy piece of furniture out of the house. A woman walked up the street. The Amalgamated man bowed to her and said: "I see Nick Reagan is moving. It's a fine morning for black sheep to get out of a

the morning for black sheep to get out of a white town and herd with fellows of his own kidney."

"So the cur is moving, is he?" exclaimed the woman. "Well, Fil ted the neighbors to come out and hid him good-by."

The Aundgamated man langhed and then went on. The woman made good her word, and deveted the next thirty minutes to spreading the information. The news spread, and soon a crowd of more than one thousand persons had gathered in front of the house. It was a loud-volced crowd, and one that appeared to want to make trounde. The women outnumbered the men. They implored the men to jump in and break everything in the house. A deputy sheriflarived, and, stepping to the edge of the increasing throng, exclaimed: "You must disperse. You have no right to block up this street and interfere with these beeple." The only answer to him was a howl. A dozen more deputies arrived, but after looking at the crowd decided it would be useless to attempt to disperse it.

Col. Grey, who had charge of the deputies, white town and herd with fellows of his own

to disperse it.
Col. Grey, who had charge of the deputies,
Col. Grey, who had charge of the deputies, Col. Grey, who had charge of the deputies, sent a messenger to Col. Mechling, the Provost Marshal. In exactly six minutes after Col. Grey's man had arrived in cause Company H of the Sixteenth Regiment and Company K of the Seventeenth were marching down the fill.

The bayonets of the men were fixed, and Major Crawford, the officer in command, dight hesitate to say he intended to disperse the mob, cost what it would. The police came on the double outset.

tonance.

As yet there has been no shortage of funds, and all demands upon the committee have been met promptly. The committee claims that its resources are such that this means of support can be relied upon for six months or longer if heccesses;

The committee its paying the rent for many families, which is called assess those dependent upon the called "the are living much more comfortee; I.a. 125 did before the lockout. Eight when he we men were taken into the

comfories. I.a. 1.ay did before the lockout. Eighty at e new men werd taken into the works yest-may. To day several families of the non-unit a men moved into the company houses. E. In heats were made in the new Bessemer mill during last night.

Adolph Beert, one of the largest provision dealers at hiomestead, failed vesterday, on account of a boycott instituted against him by the Carnegie mill strikers because he furnished provisions to the non-union workers. No Amalgamated Association man would patronize him, and he suffered a loss of \$10,000

## A Strike at the "Hardly Able" Mins. SCHANTON, Aug. 23.-There are two strikes in progress in this city at the present time. At

the "Hardly Able" mine driver boys refused to go to work because they claimed that they were compolled to pay for oil that they did not get. The mine owners ordered miners to take the place of the drivers. The miners would not do so, and were discharged. As a result, every man in the mine went out, and 275 workshen are idle.

At the Scranton button factory forty boys and git is struck because the works will not pay them \$1 a day each. They are compelled to work on piece work now. The boys make from 40 to 60 cents a day, and the girls from 25 to 30 cents. were compelled to pay for oil that they did not

## Italians on Strike in Hoboken,

Italians who took the place of strikers at the Ontario and Western Coal Docks at Hoboken quit work yesterday, it is said, because of the threats of the strikers. Thomas Leach, one of the new men, was knocked down, kicked, and severely beaten on the railroad track while going to work yesterday.

## SOLID TRUTH. THERE IS NO BETTER CATHARTIC. NO BETTER LIVER MEDICINE

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SIX PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS AND COUPR ROOK.
AWAYS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, BY BEST MAKERA. THE POPULAR RUNABOUT WAGONS, IN ALL STYLES OF PAINT AND TRIMMING, AND WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS MAIL PHARTONS TOARTS, SPIDER PHARTONS EXTENSION TOP PHARTONS DOCTORS PHARTONS

OMNIBUSES, WAGONETTES, T CARTS, DEPOTWAGONS, TILBURYS, ENGLISH DOG CARTS, PONY CARTS, DONKEY CARTS,

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BERLIN COACH, SECOND-HAND, EQUAL TO NEW, BREWSTER & CO. SURREY, SECOND-HAND, WITH REVERSIPLE SEATS, POLE AND SHAPT, TOP BREWSTER & CO. PHARTON, BUT LITTLE USED. HARNESS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BARNESS OF ALL KINDS; SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, FUR AND CLOTH ROBES, BLANKETS, &c. HORSES OF ALL KINDS: FAMILY HORSES, TROTTERA ROADSTERS, SADDLE HORSES, AND WORK HORSES ALWAYS ON HAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

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New York or Brooklyn, BONE IMMEDIATELY. A FEW SHOP-WORN TOP BUGGIES, \$50 and up.

## NOT IN POLITICS.

Hugh O'Donnell Says He Is a Physical Wreck-To Speak in Cooper Union, Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the Homestead strikers, was in this city yesterday. He will speak to-morrow evening at a mass meeting in Cooper Union for the benefit of the Homestead people who were locked out. The meeting will be under the direction of District Assemblies 49, 253, and 197 of the Knights of Labor. Among those who will speak will be Dr. McGlynn, the Rev. Leighton Williams, Henry A. Hicks, Master Workman of D. A. 253, and Henry Griber. Secretary of the New Jersey Protective Association

O'Donnell, when seen last night by a Sum reporter, seemed a little annoyed at the newspaner reporter about his secret mission" to New York. He has been in ill health, and his face was sunk and haggard.

I was not here on any political mission," he said. "I am not in politics, but came here on my own responsibility to work for the benefit of the union. I came to New York last Thursday evening. Ham almost a physical wreck. I was worn out with the events following the lockout and the strain of speaking at meetings afterward.

O'Donnell said that at to-morrow night's meeting he would explain all about the Homestead strike, what led up to it, and the present status of the strikers. Labor. Among those who will speak will be

Not Affected by the Homestead Strike.

A despatch from Pittsburgh on Monday stated that the strike at Homestead had tomporarily crippled Cooper, Hewitt & Co. of Newburgh to such an extent that they were unable to furnish any more steel beams for the new academic building at West Point, and that the billets from which the beams are made were rolled by Carnegie & Co. Mr. Hewitt said yea-terday that there was not a word of truth in terday that there was here as the thodespatch.

"In the first place," he said, "we have no establishment at Newburgh. We are furnishing the material for the West Point Academy, and have had no trouble in getting it, or in filling any other of our contracts." Mr. Hewitt said his firm had no dealings with Carnegle & Co.

Goirg to Defend the Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-Two lawyers left Chicago CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Two lawyers left Chicago for Homestend this afternoon. They were George W. Argo of Sloux City and W. W. Erwin of St. Paul. Argo and Erwin go East as representatives of the labor assemblies of the Northwest to defend the strikers in the courts of Fennsylvania. They will tender their services to President Weihe of the Amalgamated Association. Erwin said: "Our mission is gratuitous. Allwe ask is that our necessary expenses be paid."

WARDNER, Idaho, Aug. 23.-Gen. Curtis has ordered a shut-down of the Poorman and Tigers mines, which were worked by union men, in order to break up the union. He will not allow union men to be employed at any point in the county.

Breaking Up the Miners' Union.

# EXTRACT OF VIOLET

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